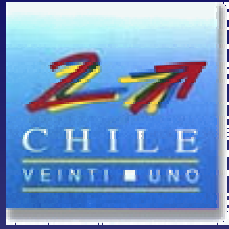




CHALLENGES OF SOCIAL POLITIC IN LATINAMERICA: EQUITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

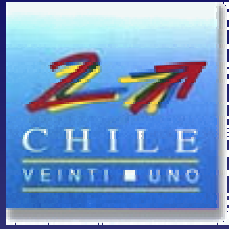
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I. NON-CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SOCIAL POLICIES AND THE NEW SOCIAL DYNAMICS

1. Characterisation of Social Policies in the nineties:

- Increase and progressivity of social expenditure: the expenditure goes up and is reoriented, but still is not enough
- Social Institutional and programmatic innovations not pervading the traditional institutionality
- Co-ordination as an attempt to grant integrality replaces institutional reforms in the social sector
- Strengthening of social management: administrative innovations are at the core of changes in the nineties
- The experience of Social Funds



I. NON-CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SOCIAL POLICIES AND THE NEW SOCIAL DYNAMICS

2. Contemporary Social Realities and Predictable Tendencies

- Coexistence of traditional poverty with the new poverty
- Women's participation, changes in gender roles and families
- Ageing societies: a new demographic profile
- More schooling years, but low quality of education
- Information technologies and massification of communications: new aspirational models and their universalisation
- Urbanisation and emergent social problems: the centrality of violence
- Migrations and new demands for social integration



II. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

- There is no such thing as linear social development and the validity of policies based on the assumptions of the automaticity of the benefits of growth and of selfsustainability of social accesses, can only end in frustration.
- In this scenario, the indefensiveness, disprotection and insecurity derived from the new inequalities in which many persons and families live, appear as crucial -or more- in social policy making as are the basic minimum requirements for the poorest.
- Transitional process is taking place in societies, from social exclusion to unequal integration.



II. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

1. General Conclusions: Growth and Democracy for Social Development

- Legitimacy of social policies in democracy
- Active social policies as the cornerstone of the relation between growth and social development
- The virtuous relation of democracy with active and efficient social policies



II. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

VARIACION PORCENTUAL PIB Y POBREZA '90-'99		
	Promedio PIB	Evolución Pobreza
Argentina	2,6	-7
Bolivia	1,6	14
Brasil	0,3	-21
Chile	4,2	-46,6
Colombia	0,6	-2,1
Costa Rica	2,3	-22
Ecuador	-0,5	2,4
Honduras	-0,2	-0,99
México	1,5	-14
Panamá	3,2	-29,9
Paraguay	-0,6	43,6
Uruguay	2,5	-47
Venezuela	0,3	23,5
A. L.	0,9	-9,3



II. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

2. Challenges for Social Politics: Proposals for Changes and New Reforms

- An increase in the funds for social expenditure



II. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

	Gasto Social Per Cápita (U\$) (1998-1999)	Gasto Social/ PIB (1998-1999)	Gasto Social/ Gasto Total (%) (1998-1999)
Alto Gasto (Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Costa Rica, Panamá y Uruguay)	1055	19.4	57.5
Gasto Medio (Colombia, México y Venezuela)	365	10.9	43.8
Bajo Gasto (Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Perú y Rep. Dominicana)	113	7.9	40.7
TOTAL	540	13.1	47.9



II. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

	Ingresos tributarios/ PIB '96	Participación Estado en la economía de los '90	Promedio del gasto social per cápita
A.L	13.6%	27%	US\$1.055 Países de alto gasto
OCDE	36%	36%	Entre US\$ 3.250 y US\$ 7.350



II. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

2. Challenges for Social Politics: Proposals for Changes and New Reforms

- Between the unfinished creation of social authority and the democratisation of social policies: an open discussion to resolve
- A new social institutionality for the changes in society
- Decentralisation and citizen participation
- A new generation of social reforms:
 - Education
 - Health
 - Social Security